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1	UNI TED STATES DI STRI CT COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
4	v. 14 CR 604(VB)
5	SENTENCE
6	TYRONE FELDER, also known as Man Man,
7	Def endant .
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10	United States Courthouse White Plains, New York April 3, 2019
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14	Before: THE HONORABLE VINCENT L. BRICCETTI, District Judge
15	APPEARANCES
16	AFFEAVANCES
17	GEOFFREY S. BERMAN United States Attorney for the
18	Southern District of New York CELIA V. COHEN
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: United States of America against Tyrone Felder. Will counsel please note their appearance for the record. MS. COHEN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Celia Cohen and Hagan Scotten for the government. MR. PATEL: Good afternoon, your Honor. Andrew Patel and Benjamin Silverman for Mr. Felder. THE COURT: Okay. Have a seat, everybody. This matter is on for sentencing today, the defendant having been found guilty after a jury trial of two counts of carjacking resulting in death, three counts of Hobbs Act robbery or Hobbs Act robbery conspiracy, two counts of discharging a firearm in relation to a crime of violence and two counts of brandishing a firearm in relation to a crime of violence. I've reviewed the following materials in preparation for sentencing: The revised presentence report dated January

I've reviewed the following materials in preparation for sentencing: The revised presentence report dated January 24th, 2019 prepared by Probation Officer Nicole Brown-Morin.

I've reviewed defense counsel's sentencing memorandum dated February 25th, 2019. I've also reviewed the government's sentencing memo dated March 29, 2019. I received two letters today from the government. One was from Mr. Bah, one of the victims in this case, Mr. Bah's son. His name is Elhadji, E-L-H-A-D-J-I, Oumar, O-U-M-A-R, S. Bah. It's dated April 3rd,

1	2019.
2	Have you received a copy of this, as well, Mr. Patel?
3	MR. PATEL: Yes, your Honor.
4	THE COURT: And I also received an e-mail, which was
5	forwarded to me by the government, from Mr. Kane's wife. I'm
6	sure I'm going to mispronounce the name, and I apologize for
7	that, but the first name is spelled M-A-M-E, Mame, M-A-T-Y,
8	last name G-U-E-Y-E. And that's dated April 2nd, 2019.
9	Same question. Have you received a copy of this,
10	Mr. Patel?
11	MR. PATEL: Yes, your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Has anything else been submitted
13	that I failed to mention?
14	MS. COHEN: No, your Honor.
15	MR. PATEL: No, your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Mr. Patel, have you read the presentence
17	report and discussed it with your client?
18	MR. PATEL: I have, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Mr. Felder, have you read the presentence
20	report?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
22	THE COURT: Have you discussed it with your attorney?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
24	THE COURT: And, Ms. Cohen, I assume you're going to
25	handle this. Have you read the presentence report?

MS. COHEN: I have, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The calculation of the guidelines is somewhat complicated, but let me just try and summarize what the Probation Department says in the presentence report. It's set forth at pages 8 to 14 of the report, of the revised report.

Each of the non-firearms counts is treated as a separate group under the guidelines except for Count Eleven, which is the Hobbs Act conspiracy count, robbery conspiracy count, which is grouped with Counts One, Three, Five and Seven.

The highest base offense level is level 43 for each of the carjacking counts.

The non-carjacking robbery counts each have a base offense level of 20. And as to Count Three, there's a two-level increase because a victim sustained a bodily injury. That's the Hobbs Act robbery count relating to the minimart in Yonkers.

Two levels are added to the group with the highest offense level under the multiple-count adjustment rule such that the combined adjusted offense level for Counts One, Three, Five, Seven and Eleven is level 45.

Also, the defendant meets the definition for career offender under Section 4B1.1(a) of the guidelines such that his criminal history category is category VI. Nonetheless, under Application Note 2 to the sentencing table, in Chapter 5, part

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A, where there's an offense level higher than 43, it's treated as offense level 43. So even though the offense level as calculated is 45, under the guidelines, it actually gets changed to level 43.

At level 43, criminal history category VI, the sentencing range is life imprisonment on Counts One, Three, Five, Seven and Eleven.

In addition, as to the firearms counts, which are Counts Two, Four, Six and Eight, the Court is required to impose a mandatory minimum sentence on each count, which must run consecutively to each other count and also consecutive to the entire 26-year sentence imposed on July 28, 2017 in the case tried before Judge Caproni, which is 14 Crim. 546.

Counts Two and Eight each carry a ten-year mandatory minimum, and Counts Four and Six each carry a seven-year mandatory minimum.

So the guidelines range, according to the presentence report, is life imprisonment followed by 34 years of imprisonment; the supervised release range is one to five years; and the fine range is \$25,000 to \$250,000.

I hope I've summarized that accurately from the report. If I haven't, this would be a good time to tell me.

Let's start first with the factual statements in the presentence report. Does the government have any objection to the factual statements in the presentence report?

MS. COHEN: No, your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: Mr. Patel, does defendant have any 3 objection to the factual statements in the presentence report? MR. PATEL: Your Honor, Mr. Felder continues to 4 5 maintain his innocence of these charges, but we have no 6 objection to the report as it's written. 7 THE COURT: No, of course he has a right to maintain 8 that, but I presided at the trial, and I think that the jury's 9 verdict was clearly correct in light of the evidence that I 10 heard and saw. 11 So the Court adopts the factual statements in the 12 presentence report as the Court's own findings of fact for 13 purposes of sentencing. 14 Does the government object to the guidelines calculation or anything else that's in the report? 15 16 MS. COHEN: No, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Same question to you, Mr. Patel. 18 the defendant object to the guidelines calculation or anything 19 else in the report? 20 MR. PATEL: No, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 Based on my review of the presentence report and my 23 own evaluation of the guidelines, I adopt the guidelines 24 calculation in the presentence report and conclude that the 25 final offense level is 43, criminal history category VI, which

yields a sentencing range of life imprisonment on the odd-numbered counts, One, Three, Five, Seven and Eleven. In addition, the Court must impose a total mandatory minimum sentence of 34 years on Counts Two, Four, Six and Eight, all of which must run consecutively to any other sentence imposed in this or any other case.

And just for the record, Counts Nine and Ten do not name Mr. Felder. Is that correct? So he was convicted on Counts One through Eight and Eleven.

MS. COHEN: That's correct, your Honor. Nine and Ten concern just Mr. Martin.

THE COURT: Okay. There's been no motion for any guidelines-based departure from the applicable range.

Does the government wish to be heard on sentencing?

I've read your submission, of course, but you're welcome to say anything you like.

MS. COHEN: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.

As the Court is aware, the government doesn't make any sentencing recommendation lightly, and certainly not a recommendation for life imprisonment. Our recommendation here is not based solely on the fact that two innocent lives were taken, although that would justify life imprisonment. We recognize that there are gradations of conduct that can lead to that. It's the particular facts of this case, your Honor, and specifically Mr. Felder's role in the offense, that we believe

justifies a sentence of life imprisonment.

We talked about some of those factors in our sentencing submission. For example, Felder's leadership role in each of the crimes; his personal and direct responsibility for killing both Mr. Kane and Mr. Bah; the particularly egregious way in which Mr. Kane was killed, effectively executed with a single gunshot to the back of his head on a dirt road; and, finally, Felder's decision to engage in exactly the same conduct exactly one week later.

Because we've discussed those factors in our written submission, I'm not going to go over all of them again here, but I do want to focus on the last factor, Felder's decision to commit these crimes a second time. In doing that, I want to take a moment to talk about the robbery victims. Their stories should not get lost in light of the loss of life to Mr. Kane and Mr. Bah.

As the Court probably recalls from the video, in both robberies, Martin, Ewing and Smalls enter those stores armed with guns provided by Felder. There is no question that Mr. Felder knew what was going to happen in those stores.

At the minimart, Mr. Martin grabbed Ms. Colavecchio. He dragged her into the store, threw her to the ground, and hit her across the face with a gun. At the same time, Mr. Yahia, the owner of the minimart, was trapped behind the register; at times, two guns, sometimes three guns pointed at his head as he

was ordered to empty the register. Meanwhile, the other store employee was forced to lay prone on the ground, a gun also pointed at his head.

At the Dunkin' Donuts, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Martin and Mr. Smalls again run into the store armed with guns from Mr. Felder. They leap over the counter and they chase two employees to the back of the store, who hide in the bathroom, holding the door shut, fearing that this might be how they die.

Those victims had the courage to come into this courtroom and sit right there and confront Mr. Felder and testify about the terror of those days. That, your Honor, is extraordinary.

Their terror, the threat that people just going about their everyday lives might be shot over a few dollars, that apparently stirred nothing in Mr. Felder, the same way that the senseless killing of Mr. Kane apparently stirred nothing, because the Court knows exactly what happened. One week later, Mr. Felder agreed to do the same crimes all over again. The same way as last time, in Tommy Smalls' words. The same way as last time meant random and needless, even extravagant loss of innocent life.

When I say random, I'm thinking about the testimony of Mr. Barrie. As the Court might recall, Mr. Barrie was the other livery cab driver who attended the same mosque as Mr. Bah. On August 12th, Mr. Barrie was approached as he drove

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down the street, hailed by one man. He pulls over. And this is clear from the video. One man becomes four. They approach the vehicle, and they're clearly looking around to see if there's a camera in the car. Something spoke to Mr. Barrie, and that saved his life. He refused to let Mr. Felder and the others into his car.

The next car that pulls over on the video is Mr. Bah's. Mr. Barrie's story epitomizes the randomness, the arbitrariness of Felder's violence. And when I say needless, I'm thinking of Felder shooting Mr. Kane. As we described in our sentencing submission and as Mr. Smalls described on that stand, Mr. Kane had already ceded control of his car. He stood frozen in fear. At that moment, there was no struggle. was no accidental firing of a gun. There was a purposeful execution of a man that was totally unnecessary. Finally, your Honor, when I say extravagant, I'm thinking of Felder shooting Mr. Bah in the head, dumping his body in the middle of the street and then driving off in the bloody car, only to abandon it a short distance away. This is not to suggest that some successful use of Mr. Bah's car would in any way mitigate his murder, but it underscores how little value Mr. Felder placed on the life of another human being.

Your Honor, the total lack of regard for human life evidenced by Felder's decision to repeat on August 12th what had been done exactly one week earlier justifies and, indeed,

requires a sentence of life imprisonment. Such a sentence is necessary to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to promote general deterrence and, frankly, your Honor, to protect the public from Mr. Felder.

I would like to end by recognizing the victims'

family members, some of whom are here today. Members of Mr. Kane's and Mr. Bah's families attended every day of Felder's trial. In the case of Mr. Bah's son, it was sitting in this courtroom that he first learned the man on trial was the man personally responsible for killing his father. In their letters to the Court, Mr. Kane's and Mr. Bah's family members simply ask for justice. We respectfully submit that, in this case, justice means a sentence of life imprisonment.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Cohen.

And thank you to the family members of Mr. Bah and Mr. Kane who attended today. I had heard yesterday there was a possibility that one or more of the family members wanted to speak today, but I take it that they're just going to rest on the letters that were submitted.

MS. COHEN: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's fine. They absolutely have the right to be heard if they wish to do so.

Okay. Mr. Patel, do you wish to be heard?

MR. PATEL: Yes, your Honor.

Your Honor, I'll start out near where Ms. Cohen left

off.

There is nothing that could ever mitigate what happened to Mr. Bah and Mr. Kane. That is not possible. That is not the purpose of mitigation. And there is, unfortunately, although I wish there was, nothing that we could say that would ease the pain of the families sitting in the back of the courtroom. The purpose of mitigation is entirely different. It is facts about Mr. Felder's life that demonstrate he did not have the kind of experiences that we tend to assume as normal, but, rather, as the government acknowledged in their letter, he experienced a childhood of deprivation and neglect that is just unimaginable. And that does mitigate his sentence; not his culpability, but what is the appropriate punishment here. These are horrific crimes, but the question is is there is a possibility of redemption.

Mr. Felder has certain God-given abilities that will mature over time. As I said in my letter, Mr. Felder once told me that he's not educated, but he's not stupid, and one of those can be changed. He can be educated and find ways to use his intelligence constructively.

One of the things that is in the government's letter, for the lack of a better word, I feel obligated to object to, your Honor. The government wrote, after acknowledging the damage done to children who were raised in the environment Mr. Felder was raised in, wrote that this mitigation does not

explain the conduct. I would submit to your Honor that that is not a proper argument, and let me explain why.

There are a series of United States Supreme Court cases, starting with Penry v. Lynaugh, 492 U.S. 302;

Tennard v. Dretke, 542 U.S. 274. Most of these cases come out of appeals from the Fifth Circuit, where the Fifth Circuit did exactly what the government said; that, for mitigation, there had to be some nexus between the mitigation. That is, the damage, the mental health, whatever the mitigation was, there had to be some nexus between that and the crime. And the Supreme Court has rejected that argument over and over again.

The Second Circuit, in United States v. Fell, 531

F.3d 197, 222, in 2008, said very explicitly, and I quote,

"Mitigating evidence need not have a nexus to the murder for
which he" -- that is the defendant -- "has been convicted."

The government, when they make that argument, they're saying,
yes, there's mitigating evidence, but, because it doesn't
relate to the murder, you should ignore it.

I would ask your Honor to consider the facts of Mr. Felder's life in determining what is an appropriate sentence. There is no nexus link required under 3553(a) which requires your Honor to consider Mr. Felder's background in determining an appropriate sentence.

What I am asking your Honor to do is to impose a sentence of 60 years; effectively, a sentence of 60 years. It

means that Mr. Felder will serve 720 months. He will be in his seventies when he gets out, but he will have the possibility of getting out. He will have that hope. And that hope will hopefully inspire him to get an education in the hope that he will be able to use it. It will inspire him to behave according to the prison rules in the hope that he can get out then. To get out when he's in his late seventies would require him to get credit for time served.

The government mentioned in the presentence report that Mr. Felder's had eleven shots, as they say, for almost five years that he's been in the Bureau of Prisons awaiting this day. One of those, your Honor, is for destruction of property. I happen to know a little bit about how that came to be. It's a little bit of a -- let me just tell you.

After the trial, Mr. Felder was moved, for reasons that no one understood, from the MDC to the MCC, and he was moved to the SHU in the MCC. The Bureau of Prisons manages groups who might be hostile to each other, shall we say, by keeping them in different facilities. And I called legal counsel at the MCC, Adam Johnson, and I said can we get Mr. Felder back to the MDC because he can never go into general population in the MCC. And Mr. Johnson acknowledged that he had no idea why Mr. Felder was in the MCC and that he could not go into general population because it would be a problem.

Because Murphy's law is irrefutable and undeniable,

of course, Mr. Felder was released into general population at the MCC, where he was promptly attacked by five people who he managed to fight off and broke a sprinkler in the process of that fight. That is the destruction of property for which he got a shot. And 15 minutes after being released from the Special Housing Unit, he was back in it and, shortly thereafter, he was back in the MDC. And there was no proceeding on that shot.

To that end, your Honor, over the almost five years that I've represented Mr. Felder, very few of my visits to him have been in the SHU. He has generally been in the MDC in general population and complying with most of the regulations that he has been required to live by.

But I do have a request, your Honor. I would request that your Honor recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that

Mr. Felder be designated to the federal correctional complex at Allenwood, which is in Whitetail Deer, Pennsylvania. The federal complex at Allenwood has every imaginable level of facility from a USP to two levels of FCI camp; as your Honor knows, sort of a famous club fed. Not the original. Also, Allenwood is down the block -- not right down the block, but a few miles down Pennsylvania State 15 is Bucknell University, and Bucknell University, for decades, has had an educational program with the USP at Lewisburg and with the facility at Allenwood helping to educate inmates. And it is within the

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geographic location, northeast area, under the new First Step

Act geographic restrictions it applies. It has every
imaginable security option that could be available and is
someplace where Mr. Felder could get that education that he
hasn't had a chance to get. So we would ask your Honor to make
that recommendation.

I've submitted to your Honor an order -- a proposed order requesting that Mr. Felder be permitted to appeal his conviction and his sentence, presumably, in forma pauperis, without the payment of fees.

THE COURT: Isn't that automatic if he was assigned CJA counsel in the district court?

MR. PATEL: No; it is not.

THE COURT: I've never had someone ask me to sign an order like this before. Of course he should be allowed to proceed in forma pauperis. I'm not suggesting that's wrong.

MR. PATEL: I asked your Honor to sign this order to relieve appellate counsel of the rather egregious process that you have to go through unless it's done by the district court.

THE COURT: What's the egregious process? I was appointed because my client is in forma pauperis. How complicated is that?

MR. PATEL: If that was the process, there wouldn't be a problem.

THE COURT: You know, I did what you did for a long

1 time. 2 MR. PATEL: Correct. 3 I don't remember it being so complicated. THE COURT: 4 But maybe I've been out of the gate for a while. Sorry. 5 MR. PATEL: It's a whole nother process with a rather 6 complicated form and complete financial disclosure, much 7 simpler than the financial -- much more complex than the 8 financial disclosure. And so just in the name of saving money 9 and expediting things, I would ask your Honor to issue this 10 order. 11 I have done this numerous times. You only have to 12 learn your lesson once by not doing it to realize there's a 13 good reason to do it. 14 THE COURT: I'll sign that order. 15 MR. PATEL: Thank you very much, your Honor. And the other order that I ask your Honor for is to 16

And the other order that I ask your Honor for is to relieve me as counsel for Mr. Felder and have Mr. Silverman remain on to do the appeal.

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THE COURT: That order I'm not going to sign because -- and I had a hunch that that was contrary to the CJA plan, and I looked it up, and it says that -- this is with respect to CJA. You are the CJA attorney, not Mr. Silverman. I allowed him to be on the case with you, but you were the person that was appointed. And it says: "Counsel," which is you, "must file a timely notice of appeal. While there may be

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benefits to maintaining continuity of counsel, trial counsel may determine that the client's interests are best served by new appellate counsel. This should be a significant degree of deference to the position of trial counsel regarding whether, in each matter, continuity is in the best interest of the client and consistent with counsel's professional skills and obligations. Assigned counsel has the duty to file the notice of appeal, but thereafter may seek to be relieved by the Court of Appeals. Counsel shall continue to represent the appellant unless and until he or she has been notified by the Court of Appeals that other counsel has been appointed or that his or her services are no longer required." And I knew that to be the rule, but I wasn't sure where to find it. It's in the CJA plan, paragraph or section

VIII.

So you're going to have to make that application --I'm not saying that it wouldn't be granted, but you'll have to make that application to the Court of Appeals.

MR. PATEL: No problem.

Your Honor, as know, we certainly were concerned with continuity of counsel.

THE COURT: And there will be continuity of counsel.

MR. PATEL: Exactly.

THE COURT: So it would be shocking beyond belief if the Court of Appeals denied that application, but it's for them to decide, not for me. That's really the point.

MR. PATEL: Very well.

THE COURT: So I don't doubt that there will be continuity of representation, but I think I'm precluded by that rule from granting your request, so I'm going to deny it.

MR. PATEL: Okay.

Your Honor, to get to the bottom line of this, in spite of -- you know, Mr. Felder has family here today. He has a friend, Unique, who's been with him forever. His half brother is here. His cousins are here. There are people who care about him. He has talents and abilities. He grew up in circumstances that are simply unimaginable. I mean, his older brother was -- who is not much older, who was also a child, was putting food on the table by selling drugs and committing robberies. That was the role model that Mr. Felder grew up with. He can do better. He can learn to do better. And I would ask your Honor to impose a sentence that gives him and his family the hope that, one day, he'll be able to show him and all of us that he can do better on the outside.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much Mr. Patel.

And again, you have been on this case for a long time and,

consistent with your professional obligations generally and,

also, as a member of our Criminal Justice Act panel, you have

provided not just competent, but outstanding representation to

your client from day one, and I thank you on behalf of the Court generally for that.

Mr. Felder, do you have anything you would like to say or any information that you would like to present before I impose sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Okay.

Well, let me say first that, in deciding the appropriate sentence in this case, I have considered all of the statutory factors set forth in Section 3553(a) of Title 18.

And I'm not going to keep you in suspense,

Mr. Felder. I'm going to tell you what sentence I intend to
impose, and then I'm going to explain why.

Having considered all of those factors, I believe that a sentence of life imprisonment followed by 34 years imprisonment on the 924(c) counts is sufficient, but not greater than necessary to comply with the purposes of sentencing set forth in the statute. And specifically, I intend to impose a sentence of life in prison on Counts One and Seven; twenty years on Counts Three, Five and Eleven with all of the sentences on those five counts to run concurrently; and I also intend to impose a sentence of ten years on each of Counts Two and Eight and seven years on each of Counts Four and Six, all of which will run consecutively to each other and consecutively to the sentences imposed on the other counts;

and, finally, the 34-year term imposed on the gun counts, Two, Four, Six and Eight shall also run consecutively to the 312-month, or 26-year, sentence imposed by Judge Caproni in case number 14 criminal 546. My reasoning for this is as follows:

I presided at the trial of this case and I heard the evidence. I saw the videos. And I was astonished at the audacity and the brutality of Mr. Felder's crimes, crimes that were deliberate, planned and callous. There's just no question that the seriousness of Mr. Felder's offenses combined with the seriousness of his criminal history require that he spend the rest of his life in prison. No other sentence would be just and no other sentence would protect the public from further crimes by the defendant.

I have read Mr. Patel's sentencing memorandum and listened carefully to his argument today, and I have no doubt that Tyrone Felder's a very intelligent man who has the capacity to do good things in his life. I also have no doubt that Mr. Felder is the product of a chaotic and dysfunctional upbringing. But there's some other things about which I have no doubt as well.

First of all, I have no doubt that the innocent victims who survived Mr. Felder's crimes will never be the same. I have no doubt about that. A woman who just happened to be sitting outside the minimart was pistol whipped and still

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experiences blurriness in her right eye and frequent headaches. The workers at the minimart and the Dunkin' Donuts were all terrorized at gunpoint, and none of them will ever forget that experience for as long as they live. And, of course, the two cab drivers, Maodo Kane and Aboubacar Bah, are deceased.

Mr. Kane went to work on August 5th, 2014 and he never came back. Felder came up with a plan to rob a livery cab driver at gunpoint, steal his car and use the car to commit armed robberies. Mr. Kane was the unlucky cab driver. And after directing Mr. Kane to drive to a deserted block in the Baychester area of the Bronx, Felder pulled out a gun and ordered him to get out of the car. Mr. Kane froze. And a co-defendant, Tommy Smalls, pulled Mr. Kane out of the car and onto the street. Felder told Smalls to get back in the car and then he executed Mr. Kane with a single gunshot to the head, at which point Felder got back into the car -- this time, into the driver's street -- and drove the car to Yonkers, where he and his cohorts robbed two different stores at gunpoint and pistol whipped the woman I mentioned earlier. Eventually, Felder and his co-conspirators abandoned Mr. Kane's car in the Bronx, after dousing it in bleach, and then casually -- and casually is the right word -- casually walked away, as if nothing had happened. And I know this because I saw it on the video surveillance evidence that was presented at trial.

One week later, Aboubacar Bah went to work and he,

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too, never came home. Felder and his buddies convened at Takiem Ewing's apartment and they decided they would hijack another livery cab and rob a jewelry store. Felder supplied the others with guns. This time, Mr. Bah was the unlucky cab driver who picked up Felder and his three friends. directed him to the Hunts Point section of the Bronx and, just like with the first carjacking, Felder pulled out a gun and ordered Mr. Bah to get out. But Mr. Bah didn't get out. Instead, he stepped on the gas. So Felder shot Mr. Bah in the head, killing him. And the car rolled down the street, chased by Felder and his crew. I know this because I saw it with my own eyes on the video evidence. And eventually the car crashed into a parked car, whereupon Felder pulled Mr. Bah out of the car. Didn't tend to his injuries. He pulled him out of the car, threw him on the ground, jumped in the driver's seat and drove off. A few minutes later, Felder and the others abandoned the car and ran off, which I know because I saw it with my own eyes on the video evidence.

And a few days after that, and only because of outstanding police work, all four of them were apprehended; Felder, Martin, Ewing and Smalls.

Those are the basic facts. But the one thing that I just can't get out of my mind, honestly, and I think about it a lot, is I just can't get the images of these two executions out of my mind. I just can't. These two men, immigrants from West

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Africa, were just trying to earn a living, support their families. And I've read about that, of course, in the letters I received today. Driving cabs in the middle of the night in dangerous neighborhoods in the Bronx. They cared so much about earning an honest living that they were willing to risk being held up and robbed. But they certainly didn't deserve to die.

Tyrone Felder, unlike Mr. Kane and Mr. Bah, hasn't worked for an honest living for even one day in his life. Mr. Felder decided that these two men's lives were so unimportant and so inconsequential that they could be simply executed and their bodies discarded in the street. lives were not unimportant or inconsequential. They had families, friends, co-workers. They were the latest in a century's-long line of decent and hard-working immigrants who tried to find a better life for themselves and their families in this country. Their work was meaningful. It provided an important and valuable service to the people of the Bronx. That's who they were. I didn't know them, of course, but I do know that they made far greater contributions to their community than did Tyrone Felder. And the only thing I can do to honor their contributions and their memories is to ensure that justice is done in this case. And the only way to do justice in this case is to impose a sentence that keeps Tyrone Felder away from civilized society for the rest of his life. That is the only way to hold Mr. Felder fully accountable for

his brutal crimes and to prevent him from terrorizing or killing any other members of the law-abiding public.

Mr. Patel, doing his job -- and I'm not critical at all, as I said earlier -- wants me to give his client a chance to live a normal life for at least some small portion of the rest of his life. But Mr. Felder is directly and criminally responsible for taking away Mr. Kane's chance and Mr. Bah's chance to live any portion of their lives, normal or otherwise, and, for that, Mr. Felder must spend the rest of his life in jail.

The bottom line is that, given the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant, the sentence I intend to impose is sufficient, but not greater than necessary to reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, provide just punishment for the offense, afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct and protect the public from further crimes of the defendant.

Does either counsel know of any legal reason why the sentence should not be imposed as stated?

Ms. Cohen?

MS. COHEN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Patel?

MR. PATEL: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Felder, please stand.

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It is the judgment of this Court that you be committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons for a total term of life imprisonment plus 34 years imprisonment.

Specifically, the sentence is life imprisonment on Counts One and Seven and twenty years imprisonment on Counts Three, Five and Eleven, all of which is to run concurrently. In addition, the sentence is ten years imprisonment on each of Counts Two and Eight and seven years imprisonment on each of Counts Four and Six with the sentences on those counts Two, Four, Six and Eight to run consecutively to each other and consecutively to the sentence imposed on Counts One, Three, Five, Seven and Eleven. Also, the sentence is imposed on counts Two, Four, Six and Eight, the gun counts, shall run consecutively to the 312-month sentence imposed on the defendant that the defendant is currently serving in case number 14 CR 546. Finally, the life imprisonment sentence imposed on Counts One, Three, Five, Seven and Eleven shall run concurrently to the undischarged term of imprisonment in case number 14 CR 546 pursuant to Guidelines Section 5G1.3(d).

And in making that determination, I've considered all of the factors set forth in Section 3584 and the factors set forth in Application Note 4 to Guidelines Section 5G1.3(d).

I'm not imposing any term of supervised release. Under the circumstances, there would be no point served by

1 doing so. 2 I'm not imposing a fine because the defendant is 3 unable to pay a fine. Restitution is not being sought here. 4 5 I am imposing the mandatory special assessment of 6 \$100 per count, for a total of \$900, which is due immediately. 7 The foregoing constitutes the sentence of the Court. You may have a seat, sir. 8 9 Mr. Felder, you have the right to appeal your 10 conviction and sentence, and if you're unable to pay the cost 11 of an appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal without fee. 12 Actually, I've already granted that application. 13 A notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days after 14 the entry of judgment; therefore, if you do wish to appeal, you 15 must advise your attorney to prepare and file a notice of appeal immediately or, if you request, the clerk will 16 17 immediately prepare and file a notice of appeal on your behalf. There are open counts in underlying indictments; is 18 that correct? This was the S3 indictment. 19 20 MS. COHEN: Correct, your Honor. There are 21 underlying indictments, which the government now moves to 22 dismiss. 23 THE COURT: How many indictments are there? 24 more than one? I just don't remember which one is which.

Well, look, it doesn't matter. All the underlying

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indictments -- in other words, everything other than the S3
indictment in which Mr. Felder is named -- are dismissed
without objection.
 As far as recommendations to the federal correctional

complex at Allenwood, I'm willing to do that. Of course, it's entirely up to the Bureau of Prisons to decide where Mr. Felder should be housed. So I'm willing to recommend it, but I have no particular expectation that the Bureau of Prisons will listen to me. Interestingly, I am familiar with the Bucknell University program that you mentioned because I actually had a client once who was a professional person and he was at Allenwood and he taught at Bucknell, believe it or not, when he was in prison. So I'm aware of that, and I'm willing to recommend that.

MR. PATEL: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else that we need to do today?

Ms. Cohen?

MS. COHEN: No. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Patel?

MR. PATEL: No.

Your Honor, we will file the notice of appeal promptly. Thank you.

THE COURT: Good luck to you, Mr. Felder.

Have a nice day, everybody.

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